

# The Messenger.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1897.

## DEFERRED COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Our readers doubtless have been through the inaugural address of the new president, and are in possession of its leading points. The address is suave, polite and in many important particulars wise, judicious and admirable. Its most remarkable feature is its tone of conservatism. There is a vein of caution running all through it. While public utterances by public men are so often and so soon forgotten by them—often but "sounding brass," it is to be hoped that President McKinley will exhibit a higher conscience, a profounder sense of responsibility, a deeper regard for his own real convictions and utterances than have some times marked the conduct of perhaps more than one chief executive of the United States.

President McKinley takes his seat not ignorant of the real condition of his country. He is familiar with the depressions and hard times of the people of the great west where he comes. He has not lived in a corner, but has had long experience in public life, has sat for years in the federal congress, is a politician and has had large opportunities for observing and understanding the actual conditions. He begins office under many and great embarrassments. No president since Washington has ever undertaken the great and manifold duties and responsibilities of the high place under such positive and commanding difficulties. His environment from the hour of induction into office is peculiar, intricate, perplexing beyond all former precedents. He inherits from his immediate predecessor the most difficult, complex, embarrassing public questions in which both foreign and domestic policy are involved. He is to be pitied and sympathized with for his labors are herculean, his difficulties immense, his situation painful, his future heavy with gathering clouds. There he has also inherited some of the shortcomings and sins of commission of the last republican president who bankrupted the treasury and made it possible for his successor to pursue the un-American, un-democratic, most dangerous course of issuing bonds and increasing the public indebtedness by more than \$500,000,000, interest included.

Beginning official life under such singular, oppressive, gigantic difficulties let all Americans be willing to give the president a fair, just showing. Let him have opportunity to work his own plans, wise or otherwise, and let the future report as to the beneficence or ruin, the wisdom or folly of his manner of government. The people have put him and his party in power. They are responsible now, and if they fail to restore peace, contentment and prosperity to this great country the people will surely reject them in 1900, and try other men with very different policies.

In the address President McKinley briefly touched upon several very important measures and conditions. He admits the depression, the complaints, the inequalities and says squarely that the financial system demands revising. He gives out a clear note of indorsement and promise favorable to international bimetalism, not treating it as political blarney and claptrap, but as a great, serious, imperative measure to be sought of accomplishment, pledging himself to an earnest, honest effort to have it established. Let him be faithful to his declarations. He is for the "severest economy." That will strike the congress as a huge joke, for the congress have lost all sense of public economy, whatever their private economy may be. He tells the country of his disapproval of the Cleveland policy of "increasing our outstanding obligations." He is for big pensions, we suppose. He says nothing of reducing the enormous figures made thereby. He is for a protective tariff. That is his hobby. The vilest of vile robber tariffs wears his own name. He believes in making a great country rich, prosperous by levying a high tax to enrich the few at the expense of the many. That is precisely what a protective tariff means and what it does. A republican supreme court has put the stamp of condemnation upon it by calling it "robbery." That is the true name for such a monstrous Dick Turpin system. He is favorable to putting up foreign products high, thus compelling the purchasers to give from 25 to 100 per cent. more, and unfavorable to taxing such dainty luxuries and exquisite necessities as whiskey and rum, beer and porter, wines, etc., and such health giving necessities as tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. This, however, is an inference we draw from what he says of internal taxes.

The new president, we are glad to see, is not so blind as some other folks hitherto in office, and their worshippers around the circle. He admits that there is really great agricultural depression. Some of the Cleveland tooters were always blowing over the great prosperity of the farmers. Some of the most implacable and infatuated and resolute of these blowers were of the south. The president lives in the west and he knows whereof he affirms. He wants to help, but his chief plan is more, higher taxes for the manufacturers,

and some financial exploiting to be known more of as the days pass.

He wants the country—particularly the officials of all grades we add—to faithfully observe "the principles upon which the government was established." Very much needed, and the people will be glad to see officials faithful, honest, discreet, loyal to law and liberty and the constitution, to which the president pledges himself. He indulges in some placid rhetoric over lynchings, but does not suggest that the best, surest, quickest way to stop them is for the crimes to cease that evoke such rapid, violent, sure redress.

The president talks of republican opposition to trusts and monopolies. This will amuse rather than impress. It is folly to denounce them in the same breath in which a great, grinding, tariff tax juggernaut is proposed to be erected, under whose protecting shade the trusts will hide and water stock and rob and oppress the long-suffering people everywhere, without limitations.

He sees the necessity of changes in popular education, we are glad to note, which is in great disfavor now with the gold men in the centres. Civil service is approved but it must be genuine and not just to favor partisans. He has long favored it. It is not an American principle, but strictly monarchical. The true theory of a free, enlightened, democratic, republican government is frequent elections, giving the people opportunities of approval or rejection of public functionaries. Entrenchment for a lifetime in office is not American but British, as is the gold standard system. There is an immense amount of demagoguery and humbug mixed in the clamor for civil service. When there was no such system in vogue in our land—in 1869 say—there were no defalcations and robberies and much fewer abuses than now. The expenditures of the federal government then, with 31,000,000 of inhabitants were but \$55,000,000. Now with some 70,000,000 the expenditures are over \$500,000,000. Civil service is cant, sentimentality, theory. It is not suited to our land and government. No perpetuity in office for lifetime. Give all a chance. Turn about is fair play. If the right system, the really needed system, why is it not applied to all the highest officials from president down. It is applied to the under-strappers, the lower grades of officials while the "big bugs" in office go in without test of character, qualification or any thing else but favor.

There is nothing said of Cuba in the address, but pleasant platitudes of a general character as to our pacific and safe foreign policy, with laudation of the treaty with Great Britain that really amounts to but little and is limited to five years.

President McKinley is a man of fair abilities without intellectual greatness of any kind. He is a republican of the western type. In his moral character he is without stain. In his opening paragraph he recognizes an over-ruling providence in the affairs of nations and looks to God for guidance and blessing. If not an empty, cheap declaration it is favorable and comforting. A man in high place who sincerely worships the mighty God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords and looks to His omniscient power and all-wise knowledge for help and hope and blessings may be relied upon in times of national calamity when the foundations are even breaking up. If he stands faithfully by his oath of office he will see to it as far as in him lies that no detriment shall befall this great republic. May God give him guidance and faith.

## HOME FOLKS.

It is something novel and startling in this once staid, conservative state to see the lieutenant governor (president of the senate) and Speaker Hileman, of the house, arraigned in a city court for an outrage upon another official. There is a great deal of old "high jinks" in the little capital city.

It is not a surprise that thirty-five of Goldsboro's patriotic, faithful citizens should go to Raleigh to try to prevent the consummation of carpet-bagger Grant's iniquity and outrage aimed at that important town. We hope most sincerely that they will be able to check-mate his wicked machinations and put a perpetual spike in his big brass gun. Carpet-baggers never did anything good yet for North Carolina.

It is pitiable to know that the members of the house are so disorderly. When Colonel Lusk, a leading radical, is driven to comment with severity upon its disorder, its rowdiness perhaps, and denounces it as a disgrace to the people who sent them and to the state it must be bad indeed. The people will get "mighty sick" it is to be hoped of putting such men in office as they have been sending to Raleigh the last two legislatures. The nausea ought to arouse reaction.

How young Sutton was completely run down when he capered around about the people wanting to vote, and demanding their right to vote, on the whiskey question. When Mr. Lusk, of his own party, put it to this youthful demagogue as to the people of Wilmington being deprived of the right to vote, he subsided, slunk away and the laughter ran high to his discomfiture. There are funny things daily in that body of mighty law makers.

Ha! ha! ha! Just as The Messenger said it would be. There is not backbone and statesmanship enough in the present rad-pop concern now doing business at the people's expense at Raleigh to tax dogs. A bill failed. The great Scotch Carlyle wrote of men "with fire in their bellies." He meant men—men with grit and backbone and brains. The only fire that the solons know anything of is of material sort that is called "fire-water."

## HOME FOLKS.

Senators Smathers and Ray called each other ugly names, then apologized, hugged and made up like good boys. Don't do so any more.

Governor Russell when asked today if he was not having a fun replied: "Lord, I am having all the fun I want."

"Nero added while Rome was burning." "He laughs best who laughs last."

If the legislature should adjourn next Tuesday is that the last of this separate body or will the Tsar order an extra session in order that the members may draw pay? Watch!

"Judge" Walter Henry is reported as "sour and disappointed." He realizes that "a miss is as good as a mile." But he has had much experience on this line. "Blessed is the man who expecteth little, he shall not be disappointed."

And Goldsboro is to have a brand new thing—a radical police board. And this is the work, we suppose, of the carpet-bagger Grant, and he is to be "on of 'em." What a time the North Carolina towns are having under the usurpers and bushwhackers.

So Jim Young who was not probably elected at all from Wake to the legislature is to have \$500 given him by the state to pay expenses incurred in getting the place that rightfully belonged to Mr. N. B. Broughton. And so the people's money goes.

The young man Sutton, who by the help of Sambo, misrepresents New Hanover county in the legislature "is again" the state guard, and is opposed to the use of all appropriations. The lawless have a great horror of that safety body of voluntary defenders.

Bryan, the anti-deluvian, has been heard from again. He is a hell fellow, well known to Sutton, and he is appropriating to keep up the state guard. The man who would vote against sustaining the venerable and distinguished University of North Carolina would have to be expected to vote for a body of citizens soldiers who are organized for the public peace and the suppression of disorders.

So New Bern is to be put in the radical mill with Wilmington and to be driven by the very foundations of free government. Such infamy is new to North Carolina, and it is revolutionary and destructive. He is a bad and dangerous man who robs the people of the basis of all freedom—the ballot box, the right to elect the men who shall serve the town or state. Let the same iniquity be applied to state officials and the people would rise in revolution in a week and drive the scoundrels into the sea.

A good bill was killed by the revolutionists. It was to have scoundrels hanged privately in the penitentiary and stop the parades and triumphs of murderers as they ride to their death.

Nothing more demoralizing and damaging to the people than one of these show days when some villain is to pay the penalty of his crimes. We recall that more than fifty years ago a man drew his knife and made for a woman near the jail door, a great crowd around, just as a criminal was emerging to take the wagon for his own hanging.

Spain's Change of Attitude Towards Americans in Cuba.

Washington, March 5.—Secretary Olney has just received the following cablegram from Consul General Lee at Havana:

"All quiet. No excitement here now. I hope to secure prompt trial of all Americans imprisoned. These found innocent to be released and those guilty to be sent out of the island."

This dispatch, which came this afternoon in cipher, indicates a most important change of attitude on the part of the military authorities in Cuba under orders from Madrid, as guilty Americans on conviction are to be expelled from the island, instead of being otherwise punished.

President McKinley's Cabinet.

Washington, March 5.—President McKinley today sent to the senate the following nominations: John Sherman, of Ohio, to be secretary of the treasury; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be secretary of the war; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

Colin Daughdrill, who murdered J. I. Bates, on Christmas eve of 1895, was hanged at Gadsden, Ala., at 1 p. m. today.

## WAR SECRETARY WANTS DATA

Facilities for Mobilizing Georgia's Troops.

Wants to Know How Quick 2,500 Troops Could be Moved from South Georgia Points to Savannah.

(Savannah Morning News.)

Judging from letters which are being sent to the transportation department, the war department is getting information with regard to the facilities for mobilizing troops in case of an emergency. A letter from Quartermaster General Andrew West of the state volunteer troops, written at Cape Fear, N. C., and received by Mr. F. B. Papp, general freight agent of the Plant system, in which specific and detailed information was asked with regard to the facilities for moving 2,500 troops from towns in southern and southwestern Georgia and mobilizing them in Savannah.

Mr. Papp, when sent yesterday by a representative of the Morning News, could not get at the letter, but stated that it covered a page and was closely typewritten. It asked for detailed information as to schedule of trains, and was furnished at once, and on how short notice, what rate could be made, and urged a rate of 1 cent a mile.

The transportation desired was with regard to the transportation of as many as 2,500 soldiers from Albany, Thomasville, Vidalia, Quitman, Tifton, Waycross, Brunswick and other points along the line of the system to Savannah for the purpose of mobilizing them here in case there should be any emergency taking such action. Colonel West wanted to know all about the facilities, and stated that the information that he obtained would be placed on file with the secretary of war. It is inferred from this that the secretary of war has been in correspondence with the state authorities, and is gathering all this data so as to be prepared to lay plans in case of an emergency. It makes it begin to look as if the United States meant business, and was getting in shape to know just what its resources are in case there is any need for them.

Mr. Papp has not yet answered the letter, but will do so today. He has referred the portion of it with regard to transportation to the transportation department, and that with regard to rates to the passenger department, and full information on the points asked about will be sent on at once.

Mr. Papp says there will be no trouble whatever in furnishing the special trains on very short notice should they be wanted, and as for schedules, if necessary, he says the troops can be moved at the rate of 1 cent a mile.

though Mr. Papp could not speak definitely on this point.

It is reported that similar letters have been received by the officials of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Florida Central and Peninsular, though this could not be verified. From the tenor of the letter, however, Mr. Papp thinks it likely that such letters have been sent to other lines, as it would seem information is sought with regard to facilities for mobilizing all the state troops in case the necessity should arise.

The request for the information has puzzled the railroad authorities no little. War has not been declared with Spain, nor does it seem so far that there is likely to be any difficulty, still there is no telling what a day may bring forth, and it is on this principle, perhaps, that the war department is seeking to get on file all the data with just what troops would be at its disposal, and what the facilities are for moving them rapidly.

Savannah is mentioned as the point at which it would be desirable to mobilize the troops, as in case of any difficulty, this is the point at which they would be most needed, or the point from which they could be sent in the easiest manner to other places where they were needed.

Such a suggestion as this letter contains, will no doubt call to mind to many of the older Savannahians, scenes of the war and reconstruction periods, when there were hundreds of troops here, or at the fortifications outside, which defended the city. Savannah can, no doubt, afford ample facilities for taking care of the troops if they should ever be brought here, and she can put a regiment or two in the field along with them herself. However all this may be, there is little suspicion in anyone's mind that there will be any necessity at present for the mobilizing of Georgia's troops here, or that the Plant System will be called upon at a very early date to haul them along at the rate of 1 cent a mile. It is interesting to know, nevertheless, that the department is getting everything in readiness should the blow come.

## Electric Bitters

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish, and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

**NEURALGIA BOUND HIM WITH BANDS OF PAIN**

He is now Cured, and He Thanks God and P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, for it.

Mr. George Briggs, of Moore, Okla., suffered almost indescribable torment for three long years. Neuralgia held him captive. The right side of his face was so badly affected that the slightest touch would cause the unfortunate man intense agony. For several weeks he could open his mouth just wide enough to be fed with liquid nourishment, and in this manner life was sustained. Reading the following extract from his letter: "Truth is stranger than Fiction."

**NEURALGIA, CATARRH AND RHEUMATISM COMPLETELY CURED.**

George Briggs, of Moore, Okla., writes that P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured him of catarrh, facial neuralgia and rheumatism, after three years of intense suffering. The pain lay in his cheekbone and temple, down the right side of his face, along his upper lip, and from the slightest touch he suffered agonies for weeks at a time. He could only open his mouth wide enough to admit a teaspoon, and any acid in his food would put him in torture. He had a consultation of the best physicians in Texas, but all to no purpose. Catarrh and rheumatism were also causing him much trouble, until he tried P. P. P. He says he is well and will swear that there are no cases of neuralgia, catarrh and rheumatism, no matter how chronic or how old the cases are, that P. P. P. will not make a total cure of.

Mr. Briggs winds up his testimony by saying he thanks God and our medicine, P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, for the great cure.

Kidney troubles, if neglected, bring about serious and painful and very often fatal results. P. P. P. removes the irregularities, and cures the diseased parts.

Dyspepsia and indigestion, skin and blood diseases, are speedily removed by P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy.

Ladies, take P. P. P. and rid your face of pimples, blotches, freckles, yellow or muddy skin, wrinkles and vulgar redness.

Sold by all druggists.

**LIPPMAN BROS., Apothecaries, Sole Prop'rs, Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.**

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

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**SEABOARD AIR LINE VESTIBULE LIMITED DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE**

TO  
ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ATHENS, NEW ORLEANS, AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH.

Schedule in Effect February 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

No. 41	No. 403
Lv. Wilmington	7:20 p.m.
Lv. Lumberton	7:30 p.m.
Lv. Maxton	7:40 p.m.
Lv. Laurinburg	7:50 p.m.
Lv. Hamlet	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Rockingham	8:10 p.m.
Lv. Wadesboro	8:20 p.m.
Lv. Marshville	8:30 p.m.
Lv. Monroe	8:40 p.m.
Lv. Charlotte	8:50 p.m.
Lv. Mt. Holly	9:00 p.m.
Lv. Lincolnton	9:10 p.m.
Lv. Shelby	9:20 p.m.
Lv. Ellettsburg	9:30 p.m.
Lv. Rutherfordton	9:40 p.m.
8:40 am Lv. Hamlet	Ar 6:20 pm
10:00 am Lv. Cheraw	Lv 10:00 pm

EASTWARD.

No. 38	No. 402
Lv. Rutherfordton	7:30 p.m.
Lv. Shelby	7:40 p.m.
Lv. Lincolnton	7:50 p.m.
Lv. Mt. Holly	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Charlotte	8:10 p.m.
Lv. Monroe	8:20 p.m.
Lv. Marshville	8:30 p.m.
Lv. Wadesboro	8:40 p.m.
Lv. Rockingham	8:50 p.m.
Lv. Hamlet	9:00 p.m.
Lv. Laurinburg	9:10 p.m.
Lv. Maxton	9:20 p.m.
Lv. Lumberton	9:30 p.m.
Lv. Wilmington	9:40 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

No. 35	No. 401
Lv. Hamlet	7:15 a.m.
Lv. Raleigh	7:30 a.m.
Lv. Portsmouth	7:45 a.m.
Lv. Richmond	7:55 a.m.
Lv. Washington	8:10 a.m.
Lv. New York	8:30 a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

No. 36	No. 404
Lv. Monroe	7:45 a.m.
Lv. Asheville	8:00 a.m.
Lv. Athens	8:15 a.m.
Lv. Atlanta	8:30 a.m.

Daily, Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to T. D. MEARS, Gen. Agt., Wilmington, N. C.

B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept. 5 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. ST. JOHN, H. W. B. CLAY, Jr., V. Pres and Gen. Mgr., Traffic Mgr. V. E. McCREE, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Supt. Passenger Pass. Agt. General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

WILMINGTON, NEWBERN & NORFOLK RAILWAY CO.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1896.

Daily Except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.

STATION.

SOUTH BOUND.

A. M. P. M.

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

Wilmington—

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect February 8th, 1897.

Departures from Wilmington:

NORTH BOUND.

DAILY No. 46—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10:15 a. m.

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